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J. C. MARTIN, Editor and Proprietor

Secret Societies.

IVANHOE COMMANDERY No. 1, Knights Templar, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the commandery, at Prescott, Arizona.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 1, F. & A. M., stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

DISSCOTT CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 1, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the chapter, at Prescott, Arizona.

IO. O. F. ARIZONA LODGE No. 1, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Grand Lodge No. 1, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

SHOOTING STAR, Golden Rule Chapter No. 1, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the chapter, at Prescott, Arizona.

A. O. U. W., stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

W. O. W., stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, ZUNI TRIBE No. 6, stated on Monday evening, Sept. 28, 1897, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at Prescott, Arizona.

PROF. HERMAN FUFKE, Teacher of VIOLIN and PIANO.

JOHN DRYAN McNALLY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office: Room 10, 12 m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 8:30 p. m.

DR. J. S. BARRETT, Office: Opposite the Corner Drug Store, Prescott, Arizona.

DR. H. E. MORRISON, Attorney at Law, Prescott, Arizona, Office in the Old Building.

MORRISON & MORRISON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Prescott, Arizona, Office—Over Prescott National Bank.

ANDREWS & LING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—Over Bank of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona.

C. POWELL, MINING AND REAL ESTATE, Office: Room 10, 12 m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 8:30 p. m.

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THE LATEST NEWS!!

General Happenings Throughout Many Points of the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu today with the following Hawaiian advices under date of September 22: Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, Landslager of New Jersey, Berry of Kentucky and Lawrence of Minnesota, and their families who have been making a short stay in Hawaii, returned on the steamer. It has been claimed that Congressman Cannon was exposed to assassination, but in an interview insisted that he had not committed himself and denied that he was pledged against it. Congressman Berry freely acknowledged that he was a favor of annexation and expressed confidence that it would occur during the coming term of congress. When the question comes up before the United States Senate, England will enter a protest, as a forerunner of a schismatic, for the purpose of the Hawaiian, for cable purposes. In May, 1894, President Dole having reason to believe that England contemplated seizing Necker island, sent a vessel there and Captain King, Minister of the Interior, roads proclamation taking formal possession. It is believed however, that the government will readily cede the barren rock to placate England, as it is practically worthless.

UKIAH, Cal., Sept. 29.—Two masked highwaymen and the Booneville stage this afternoon, and J. R. Barnett, a passenger, was shot and instantly killed by one of the robbers. As the stage was passing through a heavily wooded part of the road, the robbers suddenly appeared and ordered the driver to stop. Barnett, who was seated on the rear end of the stage, heard the order, and plunged his hand into his pocket to secure and secret his purse. The highwayman, however, was about to draw his pistol, and fired his shot gun, the charge striking Barnett in the neck, killing him instantly. The robbers then secured three express boxes and disappeared. Barnett was a prominent citizen. The sheriff is trailing the outlaws with bloodhounds. Suspicion has fallen upon two residents of this vicinity, who bear a bad reputation. If the highwaymen are discovered, they will undoubtedly be hanged.

SANTA CLAUZ, Sept. 29.—At 10 o'clock this morning a disastrous explosion occurred at the works of the California powder company near here, which resulted in the total destruction of eight mills, including cooking, mixing, packing and filling houses, and much valuable machinery, and entailing a loss of about \$250,000. Fortunately none of the employees were on the premises and consequently there was no loss of life. No reason is known for the explosion which is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The most important matter elicited at the Lucretia trial today was the testimony of Dr. D. L. Rize, who experimented with human bodies boiled in a solution of ten per cent caustic soda, that the bones produced by the prosecution had never been subjected to this test. He said that the surface and contour of the bones indicated that they never came in contact with a potash solution. Lucretia may be called to take the stand in his own behalf tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Morris Cohan owes his life to the strong teeth with which nature endowed him. Early this morning during a quarrel Chas. Toye, a fellow employee, fired at him with a 45-calibre revolver at a distance of three feet, the bullet striking him full in the mouth, knocking him down. When he got up he spat out the bullet and three teeth, and for the loss of which he was uninsured. His escape is considered marvelous.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Early today two miners employed at the Madison coal company's shafts at Edwardsville, Illinois, on going to work were attacked by strikers, egged on by women sympathizers. The strikers threw stones and extreme pepper and beat their opponents with clubs, but no shots were fired and nobody killed. Scotty McAllister had his skull crushed and numerous others were cut and bruised. A clerk of the Madison coal company was blinded by pepper. The miners ought as best they could with the dinner pails and were finally allowed to go to work. The strikers more than 300, with women, far outnumbered the workers, guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs, on their way to the mine. Dr. C. A. a deputy sheriff, in the escorting posse, was disarmed and dragged to one side where the crowd of irate strikers beat him with fists and clubs until he was almost unconscious. Many more workers and deputies were injured and several strikers, including the woman accompanying them, receiving wounds. Though heavily armed the sheriff's officers took the drubbing without attempting to use their guns. They were outnumbered ten to one, but fought with their fists. After the attack the strikers formed in line and marched through the streets of Edwardsville, shouting and singing. No arrests were made.

A dispatch from Madrid says a rumor prevails there to the effect that an important communication has been received by the Spanish government from the leaders of the Cuban insurgents suggesting a basis for a possible settlement of the Cuban difficulty. George Crocker, the California millionaire, has purchased the old Knickerbocker residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, at a price stated to be between \$200,000 and \$250,000.

The total number of yellow fever patients at Edwards, Mississippi, is two hundred and thirty-eight.

NEWS, NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Greek ministry threatens to resign.

The French have finally adopted the English word "home," being without its equivalent in their language.

Two persons who have recently returned to San Francisco from Guatemala say that country is a good one for Americans to remain away from.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned. It is stated that the new cabinet to be formed will favor General Weyler's removal, and the granting of autonomy to Cuba.

Joseph Fiegel has furnished his \$10,000 bonds and has been released from custody. His sureties are: Joseph Fiegel, the father of the defendant; Isabella Fiegel, his mother; S. H. Seymour and J. I. Plummel.

John Eubanks, who killed two people on the beach near Oceanside two years ago, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged at San Quentin, Oct. 8 by Judge Torrance at San Diego. Eubanks claims he was insane when the murder was committed.

Many important additions are just now being made to the equipment of the Southern Pacific. Six vestibule baggage and express cars have just been completed at the Sacramento shops, and are the first cars of this class to be made on the Pacific Coast. Orders have been placed for ten new day coaches of superior construction, to be finished in mahogany and with high backed seats.

Chevyenne has been selected as the next meeting place for the irrigation congress. The national executive committee was named as follows: C. M. Heintz, California; A. M. Kellough, Colorado; F. F. Best, District of Columbia; J. J. Mills, Idaho; C. A. Park, Illinois; J. A. Churchill, Kansas; A. W. Pickering, Kentucky; Chas. Knight, Missouri; T. C. Frost, Minnesota; O. E. McCutcheon, Michigan; S. M. Emery, Montana; Thomas J. Clark, New Mexico; Matt Dougherty, Nebraska; H. B. Maxson, Nevada; W. Lawrence, Ohio; C. Gardner, South Dakota; H. L. W. Shurtliffe, Utah; Ellwood, Wyoming.

When coming across the continent recently Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair Schoell of the Central Pacific to ride in the cab of his engine from Promontory to Terrence, a steady rain poured for its entire beauty. The rules of the company are against the extension of such privileges as riding on the engine to passengers, unless a special permit is produced, and so the engineer was suspended for forty days for disobedience of order. On learning of this order, Mrs. Oelrichs wired to Engineer Sholl to come to San Francisco at once. He arrived there on Thursday and it is currently reported that his unauthorized carriage of passengers will be handsomely rewarded.

The Hitts Mining Case.

As indicated in the JOURNAL-MINER of Wednesday argument in the case of C. E. Wiser vs John Lawler et al, involving the Hitts mine closed yesterday and Judge Triestade rendered his decision this morning at 10 o'clock. The reading of the opinion in the case occupied about forty-five minutes. It consisted of some sixteen or seventeen findings of fact, four or five written pages of principles and conclusions of law and an interdictory or temporary decree of six separate counts or findings.

First decree dismisses the first plea of defendants.

Second overrules defendants' demurrer.

Third denies the defendants' motion for judgment on cross bill and answer thereto filed.

Fourth orders a judgment and decree of fact, four or five written pages of principles and conclusions of law and an interdictory or temporary decree of six separate counts or findings.

At the conclusion of the reading of the decree, attorneys for defendants made a motion for a modification of the decree as to the appointment of a receiver, and that defendant be permitted to retain possession of it, on giving an indemnity bond of sufficient amount to secure any equities that might be found to exist to the stockholders on final decree. This motion was resisted by plaintiffs' attorneys, and denied by the court.

The question of the appointment of a receiver, who shall take up at 2 o'clock, when, at the suggestion of Geo. W. Kretzinger, the court appointed E. B. Gage as receiver, with the explicit understanding that no charges against the property shall be made for his services as receiver.

D. Carter was appointed as master to prepare the report and submit it to the court.

For Protection to Stock Growers.

The following from Bradstreet's will be found of special interest to stock men:

"Upon the heels of the decision rendered by Judge Foster, in the United States Court, at Topeka, Kansas, declaring the Live Stock Exchange an unlawful combination, comes the announcement that Attorney General McKenna has caused proceedings to be instituted in the Federal Court at Omaha, Nebraska, to perpetually enjoin the Live Stock Exchange of that city from doing business. Similar suits, it is said, will be begun against the live stock exchanges in all parts of the country. The announcement comes in the nature of a surprise, the movement having been conducted with great secrecy. The Kansas City case is said to be related only remotely to the movement, the Assistant Attorney General having charge of the case at Omaha, being quoted as saying that the decision of Judge Foster merely indicates what Mr. McKenna assumed to be true when he rendered his decision in the case above referred to. The ground upon which the proceedings have been begun, is that the exchanges are organizations whose action is violative of the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Evidently, the sweeping scope of the measure is only just now beginning to be understood."

Yellow Fever Scare in Phenix.

A consternation which fell upon the health department of Phenix several days ago was dissipated yesterday morning. Dr. Duffield was informed through two sources, neither of which is disclosed for obvious reasons, that M. P. Russell, a resident of Phenix, and whose family resides here, had escaped from a special quarantine at Mobile, Alabama, had bought a ticket for Phenix, Arizona, and was then on his way west. There were two elements in the gravity of the case. The fact that Mr. Russell had been under special or individual quarantine proved that he had been immunitized, and was likely to become a victim of the disease. The conditions in this climate are such that if yellow fever should once gain the slightest foothold, it could not be stamped out without great difficulty, if at all.

All trains to Phenix were therefore carefully watched, the authorities having decided to take charge of Mr. Russell upon his arrival. Word was brought in to Health Officer Duffield that the three tough chickens he had selected for her, coolly informed him that she would take the other three. Now, what do you think of that method of securing tender chickens?"

A smart one, Hoadly. Yes, indeed, quite clever; in fact, almost as clever a thing as Mrs. Billings would do. But then it would be difficult for any butcher to fool her on chickens."

Hoadly had been laughing so hard over his story that it was a moment or two before he realized what Billings had said. When he did, he said he shook his head and relapsed into thought for a moment.

"Billings," he finally said, "there was only one person in that train who I felt sorry for."

"Who? Porkiesides?"

"No, old man, it was you."

"What? What on earth did I have to do with it?"

"Well, you see, Billings, your wife bought the three tough chickens."

Harper's Bazar.

A Fair Marksmen.

It happened at a volunteer shooting match, and Blank and I were all most neck and neck for the first prize. He was one bullseye ahead of me, and my only chance was to make a draw of it. I was a better shot than Blank, but he had made a couple of flukes, while I had made one bad miss.

He got ready to fire his last shot, and I could tell by the smirk on his face that he didn't mean to miss. I crouched down behind a furze bush, and, raising my rifle, waited till Blank pulled his trigger.

Just as I saw the puff of smoke from the barrel of my rifle, fired and Blank's bullet before it reached the target, knocking it aside. No one noticed me, and when the flag went up and showed a miss, didn't my rival tear his hair! Then I calmly made a bullseye and shared the stakes.—London Answers.

I've read Much Done Wrong.

"My dear Mr. Alfred," said Mr. Morrison, "I have just read your feelings this afternoon. It was unintentional, but she's terribly sensitive about any insinuations that a woman isn't just as well able to take care of herself as a man."

THE CLEVER WOMAN.

A Transaction Which Made Her Husband Sorry For the Other Man.

Billings was tall, very tall, with an exquisite crop of red hair, whereas Hoadly was short and corpulent. On the train home the other evening they became involved in an argument over the respective abilities of their wives as marketeers.

"Mr. Hoadly," Billings said, "let me assure you ever that I fully concur with you regarding the ability of Mrs. Hoadly to market, but, sir, Mrs. Billings displays such remarkable sagacity in her purchases that I have never yet had an occasion to question the cleverness of one."

Hoadly's cheeks puffed out for a moment before he replied: "Well, Billings, I would not for the world question such excellent judgment as that of Mrs. Billings, especially when I think of her tasty little chickens, but did I ever tell you of Mrs. Hoadly's experience with a Washington market butcher? I have always thought it the smartest bit of marketing I ever encountered. You remember Porkiesides, the butcher, who keeps a stall near the lower end of the market?"

"I have heard Mrs. Billings comment upon that person."

"Yes, it was Mrs. Billings that recommended him to Mrs. Hoadly, and this day, wishing to buy some spring chickens, it occurred to her to try Porkiesides; so she inquired: 'How many spring chickens have you got today, Mr. Porkiesides?'"

"I have just six left of the batch," said he. "There they are, hanging on the hooks."

"Now here is where Mrs. Hoadly excelled in astuteness," and Hoadly's face beamed proudly as he told it.

"I'll take three of them," she said, "but as I keep a boarding house I want you to pick out the three toughest. Possibly you can let me have them a little less."

"Bah!" exclaimed Billings. "You don't call that astuteness, do you?"

"Wait a minute, my dear Billings. Porkiesides went to work punching those chicks till he had selected the three toughest. Just as he finished in walked your wife, Mrs. Billings."

"After the two ladies had gazed each other's wife turned, and, to the utter astonishment of Porkiesides, totally disregarding the three tough chickens he had selected for her, coolly informed him that she would take the other three. Now, what do you think of that method of securing tender chickens?"

A smart one, Hoadly. Yes, indeed, quite clever; in fact, almost as clever a thing as Mrs. Billings would do. But then it would be difficult for any butcher to fool her on chickens."

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AKERS TALKS BONDS!

Arizona's Secretary Defends His Actions as Loan Commissioner in a Manly But Convincing Manner.

He is Not Ashamed of What He Has Done Because He Believes it Right, Hence Has No Apologies.

Charles H. Akers, secretary of Arizona, arrived in Prescott yesterday morning for a visit of a few days among his many friends in this city. In conversation with a Journal-Miner reporter over the funding of the P. & A. C. R. R. bonds, the Loan Commissioner, Mr. Akers said:

"The conclusion reached by the Loan Commission, of which I have the honor to be a member, whereby the Yavapai County Subsidy bonds, issued for the purpose of encouraging the construction of the P. & A. C. R. R., were funded, were reached after a thorough investigation of all facts pertaining to the issue and validity of said bonds, and I have no apology to make for the part I took in the transaction."

"The purpose for which the Yavapai County Subsidy bonds were issued, is well understood by most citizens of Yavapai county. It is well known that the law authorizing the bonds to be issued, and the fact that the bonds were issued, is well understood by most citizens of Yavapai county. It is well known that the law authorizing the bonds to be issued, and the fact that the bonds were issued, is well understood by most citizens of Yavapai county."

"The bonds were issued as directed by law, and subsequently approved by congress. We believe them to be pre-eminently good. Yavapai county is one of our oldest, and its people are well known for their abundance of taxable values to make good, both principal and interest, all her obligations, and I know of no legal restraint that now exist, or that hereafter is liable to exist, to make her default."

"Mr. Hazeltine, cashier of the Bank of Arizona, under date of February 9, 1886, addresses a letter to Christy & Janney, of New York, in which he says as follows: 'Our county is larger than some whole states, and is rich in cattle, sheep and horses. The people of Prescott, of course, are eager for the early completion of the road. The country people are equally anxious for it with few exceptions, comprising those who live right on the line of the A. & P. and selfishly think they have little to gain in the rest of the county. A well-to-do stock man, living 40 miles of town, has just called upon me to ask how the railroad is getting along. He said he would rather pay \$100 extra taxes each year for ten years than have the road fail. And he is but a sample of many more of our country customers. I am myself secretary of our Live Stock Association, and know their feeling as regards the enterprise.'"

"He concludes his letter by saying: 'I might add that our president, Mr. Sol. Lewis, and his brother, capitalists of San Francisco, own or control the entire debt of Yavapai county, and not only do not object to furthering the county in the interest of this railroad, but are among the strongest supporters of that measure.'"

"Now, while it is true that it is unfortunate that the owners and managers of the P. & A. C. R. R. so conducted the affairs of the company as to bring about the destruction of the property, that fact in no sense relieves the county of the moral and legal responsibility it incurred when it issued its bonds for the construction of the road, which was a serious matter prior to the collapse of the railroad and passed into the hands of innocent parties, who received the interest regularly from the county up to the time that this spirit of repudiation took hold."

"I do not believe that many of the citizens of Yavapai county and the territory who have supported the idea of repudiating the payment of these bonds, have done so with a thorough appreciation of the situation, and I do not believe that they are in accord with the disreputable methods and charges put forth by some of the democratic press and last year's defeated popular candidate for delegate to congress."

"It is true that owing to a decision rendered in connection with bonds issued in Pima county for the purpose of constructing a road, the circumstances of which, however, were in no sense parallel to it, was held that the territorial subsidy bonds did not have a right to authorize the issue, by counties, of bonds in aid of the construction of railroads in the territory. This decision furnished the opportunity desired by those ready to dodge a responsible duty, to—as they hoped—avoid out of a just debt. I am confident, however, after consultation with able attorneys, that even if congress had not interfered, they would have failed in their efforts; but be that as it may, congress did not act."

"The citizens of Prescott, petitioned the legislature to memorialize congress praying for congressional action that the good name and credit of the county might be preserved, did well, and it is to the credit of the legislature that they did unanimously memorialize congress as requested. The citizens of the territory, and Yavapai county in particular, are to be congratulated upon the fact that in June, 1896, congress did take action that saved the county from the disgrace that would naturally follow a serious effort to repudiate just obligations through a technicality of the law."

"In regard to the charge that the Commission acted hastily, etc., that we should have awaited the action of the courts, I would say that the Commission acted as well as every one in the territory acquainted with the facts, understood and believed that counsel had been engaged to resist the payment of the bonds as a result of political prejudices, and for no other reason, and it were to distribute a little of the county's money among sympathizing attorneys. Not being in sympathy with such methods, the Commission was not influenced thereby."

"The funding of the bonds will put a stop to litigation, stop the flow of county money into the pockets of attorneys, save two per cent per annum interest on the amount of the bonds funded, postpone the payment of the principal for fifty years, and preserve the credit of the county and territory, and must be paid."

"It certainly cannot be considered

as complimentary to any citizen or taxpayer to oppose the payment of these bonds, who, over his signature under date of November 25, 1885, swore and defended the legality of the bonds in question in the following language:

"We hereby severally promise and agree that we will by our moral suasion and personal influence, at all times, uphold and maintain said bonds and the legality thereof and their issue, and the right of the railroad company to have and receive them, and interdicted the legislature to memorialize congress to protect them in this declaration. It is proper to say here that the parties who so declared represented all the principal tax-payers of Prescott, and many of the heavy tax-payers of the county generally, at the time the bonds were issued."

"The governor of the territory, at the time, Hon. F. A. Tittle, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Christy & Janney, of New York, (the parties who had purchased, or were about to purchase, the bonds) under date of February 8, 1886, testifies to the validity of these bonds."

"Hon. C. Meyer Zulick, ex-governor of Arizona, addresses these gentlemen, later, in the following language: 'The bonds were issued as directed by law, and subsequently approved by congress. We believe them to be pre-eminently good. Yavapai county is one of our oldest, and its people are well known for their abundance of taxable values to make good, both principal and interest, all her obligations, and I know of no legal restraint that now exist, or that hereafter is liable to exist, to make her default.'"

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